

Ch.14 - EUROPE AND THE WORLD: NEW ENCOUNTERS, 1500-1800

Reading Questions

- a. What were the **motives**-(hint 3 G's) for Europeans to start exploring outside of Europe after 1200?
 - b. What **means/changes** in technology allowed Europeans to be better able to explore outside of Europe after 1200? Where did these technologies originate?
 - c. Describe the development of a Portuguese Maritime Empire.
 - d. Describe the Voyages to the New World.
 - e. Describe how the Spanish conquered the Aztec and Incan Empires-include brief description of both empires.
- 1) Describe the empire that the **Spanish** established in the Americas: government, social and religious systems, economy, strengths and weaknesses.
 - 2) Describe and explain the rise of the African slave trade: causes, objectives, and results for the Americas
 - 3) Discuss the first European attempts to create spheres of influence/trade in all of Asia (remember includes India). Why did they succeed in some places and failed in others?
 - 4) Compare the British and French colonies in North America. What accounts for the British success and the French failure?
 - 5) Describe the development of commercial capitalism in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. How did Europe become the world's most prosperous region?
 - 6) Was the economy of the eighteenth century truly 'global' in the contemporary sense? Explain why you think it was or was not.
 - 7) Given its relatively small population and lack of obvious resources, why was the Dutch Republic so successful in establishing a profitable overseas empire?
 - 8) Explain the **effects/impacts** that European colonization of the Americas and Asia had on the conquered people and their conquerors.
 - 9) Toward a World Economy-Describe Economic Conditions in the 16th

Vocabulary

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prester John 2. <i>The Travels of John Mandeville</i> 3. Marco Polo 4. "God, glory, and gold" 5. <i>portolani</i> 6. Ptolemy's <i>Geography</i> 7. lateen sails and square rigs 8. compass and astrolabe 9. Prince Henry the Navigator 10. The Gold Coast 11. Bartholomeu Dias 12. Vasco da Gama and Calicut 13. Alfonso de Albuquerque 14. Malacca 15. Spice Islands 16. Christopher Columbus 17. John Cabot 18. Vasco Nunez de Balboa | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 19. Ferdinand Magellan 20. Treaty of Tordesillas 21. Hernan Cortés and Moctezuma 22. Aztecs and Tenochtitlan 23. Inca and Pachakuti 24. Francisco Pizarro 25. <i>encomienda</i> 26. the viceroy and <i>audiencias</i> 27. Boers and Capetown 28. slave trade and the Middle Passage 29. the triangular trade 30. "sugar factories" 31. Dutch East India Company 32. Batavia 33. Mughal Empire 34. British East India Company | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 35. Robert Clive. 36. "Black Hole of Calcutta" 37. Ming and Qing dynasties 38. Lord Macartney and Emperor Qianlong 39. Tokugawa shoguns 40. Nagasaki and the Dutch 41. Britain's Navigation Acts 42. Samuel de Champlain 43. the <i>asiento</i> 44. inflation 45. joint-stock trading companies 46. House of Fugger 47. mercantilism 48. mestizos and mulattoes 49. the Columbian Exchange 50. Gerardus Mercator 51. price revolution 52. Double -entry bookkeeping-may have to look this up 53. New economic classes-bankers and merchants-upper middle class |
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MAP EXERCISES

1. Discoveries and Possessions in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries. MAP 14.1. What were the major geopolitical reasons why the Spanish succeeded mainly in the Western Hemisphere and the Portuguese in Southeast Asia in establishing colonial possessions? (page 408)
2. Triangular Trade Route in the Atlantic Economy. MAP 14.2. What products were bought and sold in the Atlantic triangular trade. Which nations participated? In Africa, where were the most important regions for slaves and why? Where were most of the slaves taken, and why? (page 417)
3. The Columbian Exchange. MAP 14.4. Note the items exchanged between the Western Hemisphere and Europe. What were the most significant products exchanged between the two regions, and why were they so important? Did one hemisphere benefit more than the other, and if so, how? (page 430)

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR THE PRIMARY SOURCES (BOXED DOCUMENTS)

1. “Marco Polo’s Travels” pg 405-What does this description of the city of Kinsay tell us about Europe in the late 13th c? Why would Asia appeal to European merchants who read his account? **Find a map of Polo’s travels and add to map collection.**
2. “Columbus Lands in the New World”: What evidence is there in Columbus’ comments that suggest that his remarks were made mainly for public consumption and not just for the Spanish court? What elements in society might have responded to his statements, and why? What does Columbus’ comments about the Native Americans reveal about the “Indians” and about Columbus and his Europeans? (page 411)
3. “The Spanish Conquistador: Cortés and the Conquest of Mexico”: What does Cortés focus on in his description of an Aztec city? Does he have a self-interested motive in his description of Tonochtitlan and the Aztecs? If so, what might it be? Why do you think he felt justified in overthrowing the Aztec Empire? What were his several possible motives, and which might have been the most important? Why? (page 413)
4. “Las Casas and the Spanish Treatment of the American Natives”: In what ways did this account help to create the image of the Spaniards as “cruel and murderous fanatics”? What motives may have prompted Las Casas to make this critique and how might his opinions affect the broader standing of Spain in global politics of the era? Did his criticisms of early Spanish rule have any impact? If so, what? (page 415)
5. “The Atlantic Slave Trade”: Given the horrific realities of the slave trade, why were European governments and public opinion so slow to respond its inhuman practices? What role did religion, economics, race, and sheer ignorance play in ignoring the plight of the African slaves? How could any human being justify or rationalize taking part in the slave trade? (page 418)
6. “West Meets East: An Exchange of Royal Letters”: What are Louis XIV’s motives in writing to the King of Tonkin? Why does he not seem interested in the economic advantages of trade between France and Tonkin? What does Louis’ letter say about Louis? What is the justification by the King of Tonkin for refusing to receive Christian missionaries? Might he have unstated reasons? If so, what? (page 421)
7. “An Imperial Edict to the King of England”: What reasons does Qianlong give for denying Britain’s request to open diplomatic and trading relations with China? What does Qianlong’s edict say about the emperor? About China at the end of the eighteenth century? Do his comments imply a ignorance about the West c. 1800? If he knew more, would his response have been different? Why and or why not? (page 424)
8. “The Mission”: From the comments written by Feliz de Azara, could the Jesuit missions in Paraguay be described as socialist societies? Why or why not? What might have been the motives of the Jesuits in establishing such missions? Why did the Jesuits so distance themselves from the natives? Were the Jesuits in charge of the missions dictators? If so, how could the Jesuits justify such a system? (page 428)